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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINSFORD



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REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1963

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINSFORD

R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR 1963

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MEMBERS OF

THE WINSFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor G.C.T. Tomlinson, J.P.,

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor D. Atherton

MEMBERS OF

THE HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor H. Sadler - Chairman

Councillor G.C.T. Tomlinson - Vice-Chairman

Councillor D. Atherton

Councillor W.C. Barron

Councillor L. Jackson

Councillor J.N. Wilson, C.C.

Councillor Mrs. J. Wrench

ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and
ESTATES OFFICER:
T.H. ROGERSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

F. SEYMOUR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy C.P.H.I.:
F. Lamb, M.R.S.H.

Mrs. K. Redhead
Secretary
&
Typist to Department

Asst. P.H.I. &
Asst. to Estates Officer
N.T. Taylor

Asst. P.H.I.
R.D. Clarke

Pest Control Officer:
E. Adans

J.C. Long F. Breeze B. Porter

TRAINEE MEAT INSPECTORS - FULL TIME.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINSFORD

Telephone No. :
Northwich 4251

Hartford Hill,
David Street,
NORTHWICH,
Cheshire.

June, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Winsford Urban District Council.

Dear Mr. Chairman & Councillors,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the environmental health and sanitary circumstances of the Council's district for the year 1963.

I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Rogerson, the Staff of the Public Health Department and the Council's Chief Officers for their co-operation and help during the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

F. SEYMOUR
Medical Officer of Health.

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S E C T I O N I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

(1) GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (estimated mid-year 1963)	13,130
Area (acres of District)	7,094
Number of inhabited dwellings	4,489
Rateable Value for Area (31.3.64)	£379,779
Product of Penny Rate 1963/64	£1,450

Comparative Statistics - 1962/63

	Year	
	1962	1963
Population	12,860	13,130
Rateable Value (31.3.64)	£130,455	£379,779
Product of Penny Rate	£522	£1,450
Number of inhabited dwellings	4,244	4,489

(2) VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	124	128	252
Illegitimate	4	3	7
	128	131	259

Crude Birth Rate per 1000 population	19.7
+Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1000 population (Comparability Factor 1.01)	19.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total births	2.7

+ see Page 2.

	Males	Females	Total
Still Births	5	1	6
Live and Still Births	133	132	265
Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total live and still births ...			22.6

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births ...	27.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1000 total live births ...	15.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1000 total live births ...	15.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) ...	37.7
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) ...	Nil

Deaths	Males	Females	Total
All causes	97	77	174
Death Rate per 1000 population			13.2
+Corrected Death Rate per 1000 population (Comparability Factor 1.18)			15.6

+ NOTE:

The corrected birth and death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales. The corrected rates are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales, and the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table the two principal causes of death were disease of the heart and circulation which caused approximately 48% of the deaths, and cancer, which caused approximately 13%

		Males	Females	Total
1.	Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
2.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2	7
3.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
4.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
5.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
6.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	3	6
7.	Diabetes	-	2	2
8.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	11	19
9.	Coronary disease, angina	24	12	36
10.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
11.	Other heart disease	8	10	18
12.	Other circulatory disease	3	5	8
13.	Influenza	3	-	3
14.	Pneumonia	4	5	9
15.	Bronchitis	7	1	8
16.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
17.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
18.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
19.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
20.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
21.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	13	24
22.	Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
23.	All other accidents	2	3	5
24.	Suicide	2	-	2
		97	77	174

S E C T I O N II

HEALTH SERVICES

(1) Information concerning the County Health Services in the area such as Home Help, Chiropody Service, Home Nursing equipment and services for the Physically Handicapped, can be obtained from the Divisional Medical Office at Hartford Hill, David Street, Northwich. Telephone number - Northwich 4251.

(2) HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Winsford Urban District lies within the area of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, whose offices are at Cheetwood Road, Manchester, 8. Telephone number - Deansgate 6441.

During October the Hospital Management Committee decided to accept the recommendation of the Medical Advisory Committee that from the hours of 6 p.m. to 9 a.m. serious road accident cases should not be admitted to Northwich Infirmary, but taken direct to the Crewe, Altrincham or Chester Hospitals. This is a policy in keeping with the recommendations of the Platt Committee, but unfortunately the local authorities and the public were not informed of this decision nor of the reason for it before it was put into effect (although it is fair to say that staffing difficulties did precipitate the action).

Considerable concern was felt locally when the facts became known and at the end of the year arrangements were being made for representatives of the Local Authorities and Hospital Management Committee to meet to discuss the situation.

This incident serves to emphasise the need for the Regional Hospital Board to keep the Local Authorities and the public informed of proposed changes and the reasons for them in order that there can, if necessary, be discussion before implementation.

The shortage of geriatric beds continued in the area, although a small geriatric unit is due to open in the early months of 1964 at Davenham. It is felt, however, that this will make only a small contribution to the ultimate solution of this problem.

With regard to the new District Hospital, the Regional Hospital Board can give no indication of its future siting - at least this gives time to ensure that the needs of the area are fully appreciated by the Regional Hospital Board.

(3) AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is provided by the County Council and is under radio control from Central Control at County Hall, Chester. All 999 calls made by members of the public are immediately connected to this central control. The arrangement for non-urgent calls is that the patient or general practitioner should ring the Northwich Depot - Telephone number : Northwich 3355.

(4) LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens and samples taken by the Health Department are submitted for examination at the Chester Public Health Laboratory.

(5) MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING:

This service is provided by the Cheshire County Council by the under-mentioned nurses covering the district:-

	Telephone No.
Miss I.A. Bremner 204, Ways Green, WINSFORD.	Winsford 2548
Miss P.M. Jones, 8, Wellfield, Wharton, WINSFORD.	Winsford 2766

(6) CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND HEALTH VISITORS

The Health Visitors for the Winsford Urban District are:-

Name & Address	Telephone No.
Mrs. M. Brown, Child Welfare Centre, 98, Weaver Street, WINSFORD.	Winsford 2387
Miss J.M. Gassick, Child Welfare Centre, 98, Weaver Street, WINSFORD.	Winsford 2387

Baby Clinics are held every Friday afternoon between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. during which Welfare and Proprietary Foods are sold to mothers attending the Clinic. Welfare Foods only are available at the Child Welfare Clinic on Tuesday mornings between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

(7) A Family Planning Clinic is held every Monday from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. at the County Council Clinic, Weaver Street, Winsford.

(8) A "Darby & Joan" Club which meets on the last Friday in each month between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. is held at the Wharton Road Methodist Sunday School rooms. Men over 65 and women over 60 are eligible to join. Secretary: Mrs. E. Poole, 60 Swanlow Lane, Winsford.

(9) MEALS ON WHEELS

This service is run by the W.V.S. Applications should be made to: Mrs. Bellamy, 44 Swanlow Lane, Winsford, Telephone No. : Winsford 3228.

(10) MOTHERS' CLUB

The Club, open to Mothers with children under 5 years of age, was formed in January 1963, by the W.V.S. The primary purpose of the Club is to provide facilities whereby mothers, newly arrived in the district, can meet and make new friends. It meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month at the Winsford Welfare Clinic. Secretary: Mrs. Caldwell, 96, Weaver Street, Winsford.

(11) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CLUB

During the year the Divisional Health Committee, with the co-operation of the W.V.S., inaugurated a Social Club for Physically Handicapped Persons.

The Club is held in a very pleasant hall in Castle, Northwich, on alternate Thursdays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Physically handicapped persons between the ages of 16 and 60 are eligible to attend and transport is provided by the Ambulance Service or Members of the W.V.S.

The Club has filled a very real need in the lives of many Physically Hanidcapped Persons in the area. They particularly welcome the change of scene and the opportunity of making new friends. The activities of the Club extend from a quiet chat, dominoes, cards, occasional bingo, Xmas Party with entertainment, cine film shows - to the future plans of a handicraft group and trip to the Zoo and Theatre. Funds for its social activities have been very kindly donated by many local organisations. (Enquiries regarding membership should be made to the Divisional Medical Officer, Hartford Hill, David Street, Northwich.)

S E C T I O N III

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - 1951

Section 47

Under this Section when persons (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the local authority may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place.

With regard to the expeditious procedure as laid down in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Medical Officer of Health or any duly qualified person deputising for the Medical Officer of Health is authorised by the Council to make the requisite application to a Justice.

Several cases of the above nature came to the notice of the Department during the year. The first arose following information from the Police. They had been called to a house as the elderly lady who was the sole occupant had not been seen for several days. On gaining entrance they found Mrs. X in a state of partial collapse. She was aged about 80 years, was in a state of senile confusion and quite incapable of looking after herself. The conditions were extremely bad in the house - it was in a filthy condition, smelled strongly of human excrement, and was overrun with mice. Mrs. X was not registered with a General Practitioner, but a local Doctor visited her at the request of the Medical Officer of Health and agreed that she was unable to look after herself and required hospital treatment. This she refused, and so an application had to be made to a Local Justice for an Order for her removal. This was granted and she was removed the same evening to the Arclid Hospital, Sandbach.

The second case came to light following a complaint from a local milk dealer concerning the foul state of bottles being left for collection by Miss Y. This lady was known to be recluse, but following a letter that the Medical Officer of Health would be visiting her, she was finally persuaded to allow him to enter the house, which was in an indescribable state of chaos and squalor. It was considered that this was a case which should more appropriately be dealt with under the Mental Health Act, and

was accordingly referred to the Mental Welfare Officer. Following a visit by a Consultant Psychiatrist Miss Y. was admitted to the Barony Hospital for observation.

Section 50

Under this Section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the dispcsal of the body are being made.

It was not necessary to take any action under this Section during the year.

S E C T I O N IV

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(1) NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following are the infectious diseases notified for the years 1962 and 1963.

DISEASE	Cases Notified	
	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	1	2
Pneumonia	4	2
Tuberculosis Respiratory	3	-
Measles	-	43

The number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the years:-

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
74	59	56	54	57	58	57	52	48	51	49	46

(2) B.C.G. PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis is carried out at the local Chest Clinic on actual contacts of cases of tuberculosis and some maternity hospitals in Manchester vaccinate new born babies. The parents of school children of the 12 - 13 years age group in the area are offered this form of protective treatment for their children, and during 1963 there was an acceptance rate of 83%.

The percentage of children found to be Tuberculin positive (i.e. those who had been infected with tuberculosis at some stage of their life) was 21%. These children are subsequently kept under observation at the local Chest Clinic.

The following table shows the very satisfactory increase in the percentage of parents accepting and the fall in the number of children who are tuberculin positive.

Year	Children Eligible	Percentage of Parents consenting	Percentage Tuberculin Pcsitive	Percentage Tuberculin Negative and Vaccinated
1961	806	70%	30%	70%
1962	1,326	76%	28%	72%
1963	1,453	83%	21%	79%

(3) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The need for immunisation against Diphtheria remains as important as ever if the community is to remain free from this deadly disease. The immunisation rate for the pre-school child is fairly satisfactory, but the re-immunisation of the school entrant needs to be substantially improved. The answer to this problem is, I am sure, to provide parents with the opportunity of having their child immunised at school. It is pleasing to note that the Divisional Health Committee are arranging for this to be done in the larger schools.

(4) WEIL'S DISEASE

During the latter part of the year information was received that a patient who had been working in his spare time on a barge and who also fished regularly, was suffering from Weils (a leptospira icteroheamorragica infection) the most common source of which is the rat. As a result of this all the river banks were surveyed and treated for rats, including the barge in Dock House basin on which the patient had been working.

S E C T I O N V

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Good progress has containued in the town development scheme which is being undertaken under the Town Development Act, 1952.

148 families have so far come into the town under the Overspill agreement with Manchester Corporation. These are the first of the 15,000 people who are to be accommodated under the terms of the Agreement during a ten year period. The Council has now also decided to approach Liverpool City Council with a view to entering into another agreement for the reception of overspill population from that area.

During the year a large Depot for Dunlop (Footwear) Ltd., was completed on the Industrial Estate. In addition, a factory for manufacturing optical goods was erected, and an extension was added to the first factory to be built on the Estate. Work was also in hand on another two factories, a large food Depot and an extension to an engineering factory. The management of the Estate is undertaken in the Department by the Chief Public Health Inspector acting in his capacity of Estates Officer.

Progress with other industrial development in the town also continued. I.C.I. (Alkali) Ltd., are modernising the Vacuum Plant at Meadow Bank, an existing industrial building in New Road was converted for the production of aerosols and an extension was completed to the Dyestuff & Chemical factory in Wharton Road. Plans are also in hand for a factory for the production of concrete units. This will be on the site of the old I.C.I. Wagon Shops off Wharton Road.

All this industrial activity is creating a wealth of diversified employment, much of which has been to the direct benefit of local residents.

Work continued on the erection of Council houses on the Grange Estate which are being used for the accommodation of families from Manchester under the overspill scheme. Plans were also well advanced for the proposed Crook Lane housing estate. On this estate, district heating schemes are being considered as an alternative to the conventional forms of heating.

Detail plans for the new town centre in the Guildhall area were produced. It is anticipated that this will be developed in three phases. The first phase will comprise about forty shopping units and if all goes well this should be open by mid 1965. The acquisition of properties for the site of this first phase is well advanced, and to date all properties in this area have been acquired by agreement.

The year saw great activity in many parts of the town on the construction of new main sewers. Work was also well in hand on the construction of the new Sewage Disposal Works at the Wade's Crossing Site off Bradford Road. It is expected that these works will be receiving most of the foul sewage flow by mid 1964.

SECTION VI

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Statement of Inspections made and Notices Issued

Nature of Inspections made	Number	Number of Notices Served			Remaining in hand
		Statutory	Informal	Notices complied with	
1. Dwelling Houses (General)	478	1	35	32	4
2. Tents, vans, sheds	39	-	3	2	1
3. Privy middens, pails, cesspools	9	-	1	1	-
4. House drainage	48	-	2	2	-
5. Ditches, watercourses etc.	11	-	-	-	-
6. Offensive accumulations	33	-	8	8	-
7. Keeping of Animals	2	-	1	1	-
8. Offensive trades	1	-	-	-	-
9. Slaughterhouses (Public)	-	-	-	-	-
10. Slaughterhouses (Private)	2857	-	1	-	1
Other places where food is produced or sold:-					
Bakehouses	8	-	8	6	2
Canteens	35	-	2	1	1
Cafes	11	-	2	1	1
Foodshops	71	-	16	12	4
Butchers Shops	18	-	8	6	2
Other food premises	5	-	20	18	2
11. Dairies	8	-	2	-	2
12. Factories with mechanical power	93	-	11	4	7
13. Factories without mechanical power	16	-	4	1	3
14. Other premises under the Act (including works of buildings)					
Outworkers premises	12	-	2	2	-
15. Ashbins	4	1	1	2	-
16. Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
17. Places of amusement	3	-	-	-	-
18. Verminous premises	22	-	4	4	-
19. Water Closets	29	-	2	1	1
20. Water Supply	11	-	-	-	-
21. Shops (Shops Act)	4	-	-	-	-
22. Miscellaneous	231	-	-	-	-
23. River Boats	-	-	-	-	-
24. Infectious Diseases	4	-	-	-	-
25. Interviews	66	-	-	-	-
26. SAMPLING					
Water	27	-	-	-	-
Ice-cream	38	-	1	1	-
Other Foods	84	-	-	-	-
27. Hairdressers	25	-	1	-	1
28. Smoke Abatement & Smoke Control	139	-	-	-	-
29. Markets	12	-	-	-	-
30. Disinfestation	212	-	2	2	-

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

The mains supply is provided by the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board from bore holes in the Delamere area. This is fed to the storage reservoir at Whitby's Lane, Over.

This water is satisfactory in quality but the quantity will have to be supplemented to meet the requirements of the Town Development which is now being undertaken. A new 15" main is to be brought into the town and will join the existing 12" main in Middlewich Road.

6 samples of mains supply were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination from various parts of the district, and in addition 27 similar samples were taken by the Water Board. All of these were satisfactory, no coliform bacilli being present in 100 ml. of water.

The water supplied to the district does not have a plumbo-solvent action.

Only one farm and one cottage occupied by seven persons and situated at Petty Pool, Whitegate, are without a mains supply. These premises are situated a considerable distance from a water main and the supply is taken by gravity from a shallow well. The bacteriological condition of this well water varies considerably, sometimes showing evidence of faecal coli, but at other times these organisms are absent. A sample taken during the year was satisfactory and showed no evidence of faecal coli. However, the occupiers have been advised to boil the water before use.

All other dwelling houses numbering 4,269 and occupied by 13,123 persons, are supplied from the public water mains direct to internal taps within the houses. There are no dwelling houses supplied by means of stand-pipes.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Council's Open Air Brine Baths had an attendance of 33,395 persons compared with 22,062 the previous year. The Baths are usually open from May until September depending upon weather conditions.

34 samples of swimming bath water were taken during the season and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

The chlorine content of the water is closely supervised. The Baths Superintendent carries out colorimeter tests three times daily and in addition weekly samples for free chlorine determination are analysed in the Department's own laboratory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Domestic refuse is collected every 14 days. In an urban area this cannot be considered as adequate and a 7 day cycle should be aimed at as soon as possible.

Refuse is still being disposed of at the Over and Wharton filter beds. Difficulties have been experienced with the control of rats and flies due to the fact that full controlled tipping has not been carried out. The tip was regularly sprayed with insecticides from March to September, but this can only partially control the fly nuisance and is no substitute for "controlled tipping" - the latter requires prompt covering of refuse by an adequate layer of suitable material and the limitation of the size of the working face. This cannot be achieved unless adequate mechanised plant is available for the purpose.

RODENT CONTROL

Survey work on farms, commercial and industrial premises began after the motor van was obtained and it will now be possible to inspect all such premises periodically in the district to detect and treat infestations This inspection has also encouraged more people to take out contracts with the Council for the treatment of their premises.

Constant treatments have been made at the sewerage works and refuse tips, where the rat population could so easily get out of hand if this work was neglected.

Sewers were again given six monthly treatments with sodium fluoracetate, and only light infestations were encountered.

INSECT CONTROL

All food premises in the town have been circularised on the need to carry out effective fly control during the summer season. Flies are potentially a serious danger to health, breeding as they do on filth and afterwards feeding on human food.

In addition to the contract work carried out in food premises, 89 domestic and other premises have been treated for the eradication of various insects. These included ants, cockroaches, beetles, bedbugs, silver fish, earwigs, wasps, flies. and woodworm.

The caterpillar stage of the small Ermine Moth has again caused damage to hawthorne hedges on parts of the Council's housing estates. A considerable amount of spraying had to be done on infested premises as the caterpillars invariably migrate in considerable numbers from the garden hedges up house walls and windows.

LICENSED CAMPING SITES

Four of the five sites with planning permission have been reviewed and licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The conditions in the licences are based on the Model Standards for Camping Sites adopted by the Council and issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Details of the licenced Caravan Sites in the district are as follows:-

Site	Area Acres	No. of Caravans	
		Residential	Recreational
1. Stoneley's Off William Street	2.73	11	29
2. Stock Hill	3.0	Nil	20
3. Newbridge Meadow Bank	0.59	3	10
4. Grange Lane	0.75	2	Nil

The period allowed for works to comply with site licence conditions at Stoneleys Camping Site, Off William Street, expired at the end of the year, and the decision of the Plans Committee as to further action is awaited. In the meantime the site has been put up for sale, and is in the hands of an Estate Agent.

The appeal against a planning enforcement notice in respect of the Dock House Camping Site mentioned in last year's report was heard by a Ministry Inspector at the Council Offices, on the 17th June, 1963, and the appeal was allowed.

Detailed plans are now awaited to accompany the application for a site licence.

The licence and planning permission in respect of The Smithy site, Grange Lane, was for a period of 3 years only, ending on the 31st December, 1963. No application for a further extension of this licence has been received to date.

RECREATION GROUNDS

Bowling greens, tennis courts and other facilities are provided at the existing Wharton and Over recreation grounds. The Council owns an area of land adjacent to the Wharton recreation ground which it is hoped in the future to develop as an extension to the recreational facilities of the district.

The Clerk of the Council submitted a very comprehensive report to the Council on the full range of social amenities which will be needed as the town expands. The report covered amenities such as Community Centres, Sports Centres, Public Swimming Baths, Libraries, Cinemas, facilities for youth and old age persons, open spaces and other subjects associated with social amenities generally. Referring to open spaces, the report indicated a need for 320 acres would arise by the end of 1970, and suggested that playing fields could be converted from this area as the need arises.

Provision has been made in Phase II of the Grange Estate for a recreation area and the report suggested that this should incorporate a children's play space, and that similar spaces should be provided on the existing Dene and Greville Estates, and on the proposed estates in Crook Lane and south of Woodford Lane.

SHOPS ACTS

The proposed new Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963, will place additional responsibilities on the Council for the enforcement of welfare provisions in certain of these premises. Generally speaking, H.M. Factory Inspecto Inspector will be responsible for administering these provisions in offices and shops in factories, schools, Council offices, railway premises and premises occupied by police and fire authorities, and the district Council will be responsible for all other offices and shops.

It is proposed to undertake a survey of these premises in the town as soon as possible.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Byelaws relating to Hairdressing Hygiene have been confirmed by the Minister of Housing & Local Government and these are now operative in the district.

Section 148 of the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953, is in force locally and all persons carrying on the trade are required to register themselves and their premises with the Council.

5 - Gentlemen's Hairdressers, and

17 - Ladies' Hairdressers are registered.

All these premises have been inspected and improvements in hygiene have been made as a result of these visits.

CANAL BOATS

No canal boats are now registered with the Council.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

KNACKERS' YARDS

There are no Knackers Yards in the district.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Some of these trades are carried on at the C.W.S. Bacon Factory, which is registered under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to undertake gut scraping, blood drying and bone boiling.

No specific complaints about these prccesses have been made during the year, although odours are noticeable from time to time. These arise mainly from the careless operation of the plant rather than mechanical breakdown.

4 persons are registered as Dealers in Old Metal under section 86 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. This requires such dealers to keep records of the materials which they buy and sell.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Surveyor's Department is responsible for the cleaning and maintenance of all Public Conveniences.

Complaints of misuse are often made, although the conveniences are cleaned daily. In an attempt to reduce damage, the locks on the W.C. doors were removed.

It is unlikely that conditions will ever be satisfactory in the existing type of small unattended convenience, and it is hoped that as the town develops in size these will be replaced by more suitable accommodation.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act requires owners of pet shops to be licensed, and the granting of a licence depends upon whether the accommodation for the animals and the care provided are satisfactory.

Two persons are licensed under this Act, one operates a general Pet shop and the other sells Foreign Birds from an aviary.

Both these premises were inspected during the year and found to be satisfactory.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

The County Police administer this Act. 43 notifications were received of suspected Anthrax; 42 of these concerned pigs which died or were dead on arrival at the C.W.S Bacon Factory. None of these suspected cases were confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Foods Veterinary Surgeon.

Under The Disease of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957, 3 persons are licensed by the County Council to collect and boil swill.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

The provision of sanitary accommodation has been checked by the Pest Control Officer during his visits to farm premises. Of those visited none was found to be without adequate sanitary accommodation. All farmers in the district were advised of these provisions when the Act was introduced.

NOISE

No complaints of noise have been received during the year.

In addition to the more recent powers of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, the Council has powers under Section 131 of the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953, to deal with noise nuisances. The Council is a member of the Noise Abatement Society.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

When all the properties in the Swanlow South area have been converted, there will be only 67 properties in the district with pail or privy closets.

Of the 19 properties in the Swanlow South area to be converted to W.C.'s. 8 properties have been converted, and 6 have been put out to tender for the work to be done on the owners default, on behalf of the Council. At 4 of the remaining properties the work has been given out to contractors. Work has not yet commenced at the remaining property which is the subject of a statutory notice. It appears that the work will have to be done in default.

All of the 22 properties in the Swanlow South area having W.C.'s with an outfall to septic tanks have now been connected to the new sewer.

S E C T I O N VII

THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

SLUM CLEARANCE

Good progress was made in actual site clearance during the year, 62 houses being demolished on sites in Victoria Terrace, Hill Street, Winsford Hill, Little Fold, Dingle Lane and Station Road. Some of these had become derelict, dangerous and unsightly since tenants began to be rehoused from them some years ago. It is hoped that wherever possible the Council will continue to acquire such sites, but a vigorous effort will have to be made to redevelop these sites otherwise they will rapidly become a depository for rubbish of all description.

One of the demolition orders on a house in Dingle Lane was the subject of an appeal to County Court. The Council's case was that the house had come to the end of its useful life and was not repairable at a reasonable cost having been originally scheduled in 1957 for slum clearance during this present period of time. The Judge upheld this view and quashed the appeal.

A second programme of 59 houses was commenced during the year. It is not anticipated that this will take longer than three years to complete, and it has now become important to make a long-term assessment of slum clearance so that the redevelopment of cleared sites can be intergrated into the overall town development plan. This calls for a comprehensive survey of the remainder of the old areas of housing in the town.

The following table illustrates the activities of the Council in slum clearance during the post-war years:-

YEAR	Number of Houses Demolished
1945-1954	27
1955	19
1956	24
1957	22
1958	13
1959	6
1960	9
1961	16
1962	6
1963	62
TOTAL	204

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

A further 13 Discretionary Grants and 12 Standard Grants were approved during the year making a total of 231 since the inception of the scheme under the Housing Act, 1949. The proposed new Housing Act places great emphasis on the improvement of houses, and will give the Council new statutory powers to enforce improvement in certain circumstances.

From this new approach, it seems desirable that the improvement of houses should go hand in hand with the other aspects of housing such as slum clearance and repair, particularly as these new provisions are inter related with standards of fitness.

OVERCROWDING

	No. of dwellings	No. of families	No. of persons
(a) The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year together with the number of families and the number of persons dwelling therein.	4	8	30
(b) The number of new cases of over-crowding reported during 1963.	2	4	13
(c) The number of cases of over-crowding relieved and the number of persons concerned in 1963.	3	7	23
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses in respect of which the L.A. have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding have again become overcrowded.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to conditions in relation to over-crowding upon which the M.O.H. may consider desirable to report or which the Minister may from time to time require.	Nil	Nil	Nil

COUNCIL HOUSING

At the 31st December, 1963, the Council owned 1,358 dwellings; 131 dwellings were completed on the Grange Estate making a total of 244 new dwellings since town development started. By the end of the year work was in hand on three major housing contracts and it is expected that a further 480 dwellings will be completed in 1964.

The Council continued its policy of modernising its houses built before 1939. Following the provision of modern type grates and flagged footpaths, work was almost completed by the end of the year on the installation of wash-basins in the bathrooms and the modernisation of the electrical installation

Of the new dwellings handed over in 1963, 109 were let to families who moved into the town in connection with the town development scheme, and 22 to local people.

In addition 101 vacancies occurred in existing houses making a total of 232 dwellings available for letting.

The allocation of these tenancies can be analysed as follows:-

Local Domestic cases		60
Slum Clearance		24
Central Redevelopment Area	...	9
Manchester Overspill		81
Industrial Nominations		58
		232

TRANSFERS AND EXCHANGES

23 tenants were transferred to alternative accommodation more suitable to their requirements and 8 mutual exchanges of tenancy were authorised.

HOUSING WAITING LIST

In December 1963, the position was as follows:-

Applicants without separate accommodation (Lodgers)	...	25
Applicants with separate accommodation (Tenants, Owner/Occupiers)	...	63
Applicants living outside the Council's district	...	52
		140

28 of the above applicants are over 60 years of age.
106 new applications were received during the year.

PRIVATE HOUSING

Private housing development continues in the area and during 1963 82 new dwellings were completed. This number will rise considerably by reason of a number of new private housing estates being opened up.

THE RENT ACT, 1957.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received since 1960. Since the introduction of the Act only 16 applications have been made for Certificates, 14 of these occurring in 1958.

S E C T I O N VIII

FACTORIES

There are 85 premises on the register engaged in the industries detailed below:-

Auto Engineering	15
Bakeries	7
Building Yards	6
Clothing	10
Distribution Depots	2
Electro Plating	1
Engineering	5
Foundries	2
Corn Mills	1
Additives to Animal Feeding Stuffs	1
Plastic Coating	1
Pottery	1
Printing	1
Slaughterhouses	2
Salt Works	3
Tent Makers	1
Dairies	1
Miscellaneous	16
Works of Engineering Construction	9

1 person is employed as Outworker to a Clothing Factory.

FACTORIES INSPECTION

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	26	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	93	11	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	12	2	-
TOTAL	85	131	17	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	8	-	2	-
(c) Not sep. for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	5	-	5	-	-
TOTAL	20	11	5	2	-

S E C T I O N IX

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

All food premises in the district including licenced premises, have been inspected during the year, and where contravention or defects have been found notices have been served. In all cases, work is either in hand or has been carried out to comply with the notices.

There are 183 food premises in the town, which can be classified as follows:-

68	General groceries and provisions, including 4 outdoor beer licences.
8	Premises with bakehouses and shops selling bread, confectionery and grocery.
25	Licensed Premises
28	Premises selling sweets
6	Fish and Chip Shops
9	Greengrocers including 4 selling wet fish
16	Butchers Shops
10	Industrial Canteens
8	School Canteens
5	Cafes

67 of the above premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

MILK SUPPLY

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, and the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, are the regulations at present in force.

Under these regulations, the Council is responsible for the registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within their district, and of premises within their district which are used as dairies, not being dairy farms.

Dealers' licences, however, except for a few which are granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, are granted by the County Council, being the Food & Drugs Authority for the district; these cover premises at or from which the milk is pasteurised, sterilised or retailed.

A dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence has been introduced to permit the sale of all three kinds of specially designated milk, where the milk is obtained by the dealer in the container in which it is to be supplied to the consumer.

Inspections have been carried out at all the dairies in the district and at all premises carrying on the trade of distributor of milk, and where necessary, notices have been served and/or the owner notified of any contraventions.

ICE-CREAM

31 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year.

Of the 31 ice-cream samples taken, the following were the results:

Grade 1	...	23 samples	Grade 3	...	2 samples
Grade 2	...	4 samples	Grade 4	...	2 samples

There is only one premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, and constant supervision is still required.

The owner has had to be warned regarding the maintenance of a Recording Thermometer and of the legal requirements relating to his premises.

SAMPLING OF COOKED MEATS, ETC.

Following consultation with the Director of the Chester Public Health Laboratory samples of various meat products have been taken and sent for bacteriological examination.

Of the 59 samples taken 14 were unsatisfactory. The standards adopted are arbitary ones based on what one could reasonably expect foods to comply with, when the methods of manufacture, handling and storage are satisfactory.

A detailed investigation has been made in each case of an unsatisfactory result and advice given to the retailers and manufacturers where necessary. Where the product has been manufactured outside the district information has been passed on to the appropriate Public Health Department for further investigation.

While no specific food poisoning organisms were isolated from the unsatisfactory samples, the results have indicated where there is a risk of this happening and it is felt that this has been an important and worthwhile extension of the work of the department.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are five licensed slaughterhouses in the district including the C.W.S. Bacon Factory. Regular slaughtering continues to take place at four of these premises and a certain amount of overtime is worked by the inspection staff on duty. The fifth licensed slaughterhouse has still not commenced slaughtering.

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year, the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into force, replacing the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The charges which can now be levied for this service will ease the financial burden of many small local authorities who in the past have tried to give a hundred per cent mean inspection with only the meagre grant from the Treasury to assist them.

The main provisions of the new regulations are as follows:-

Meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected (except in certain extreme circumstances).

Meat must not be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected (except in the above-mentioned circumstances).

Meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked.

Local Authorities may charge for this inspection.

The minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours.

The new regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963. Little time evolved between the making of the regulations and their coming into force, and local authorities had only a small margin of time in which to organise 100% meat inspection service. Inevitably, the meat traders raised dissenting voices in connection with the rates of charges levied against them, and at the present time, these charges are under review by this authority. However, it must be stated that full co-operation has been received from local meat traders in this matter.

Another cause for complaint has been the anomolies arising from local authorities making different charges for inspection. It is thought that a far better arrangement would have been for charges to have been fixed nationally.

However, as the regulations have only been in force for some few months it remains to be seen what changes will be brought about to get over these difficulties.

Several authorities, including our own, have already made representations to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, regarding the lapse of income for inspection between the cessation of the Exchequer grant in March, 1963, and the coming into force of the new regulations.

The full rates are charged by this authority and are as follows:

2/6d per bovine animal (other than a calf)

9d per calf or pig

6d per sheep, lamb or goat

The income from these charges to the 31st December, 1963, has been £611. 18s. 0d.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,256	173	53	2,035	58,449
Number inspected	1,256	173	53	2,035	58,449
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcases condemned	6	16	34	7	380
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	80	31	6	20	7,847
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	6.85%	27.17%	75.47%	1.33%	14.08%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1,455
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.49%
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

A study of the table of condemnations relating to meat inspection shows a decrease in the number of food animals slughtered, and a rise in the amount of condemnations compared to last year.

There are several factors concerned here of course, but the main considerations are that (a) the table does not show the number of animals slaughtered for emergency reasons, that is, those sent in by veterinary surgeons as in need of immediate slaughter.

Condemnations in these cases are naturally higher than in normal animals slaughtered, and the number of emergency slaughtered animals have increased on the previous year. In order to show this, a separate figure would have to be shown for these animals as in earlier reports. (b) For the greater part of the year, a 100% meat inspection service was in operation, and this has meant that stricter control has been exercised with the result that more abnormal conditions have been observed and consequently more condemnations have resulted.

Amongst the other factors affecting the number killed/percentage of condemnations ratio is that in the case of pigs slaughtered there is a variation in the conditions existing at the producers premises. When the pigs are housed in good conditions the animals arrive for slaughter in a healthy state, whereas where pigs are produced and reared under adverse conditions, i.e. cold and damp, they arrive at the slaughter house suffering from such diseases as arthritis, pneumonia and pleurisy. This of course affects the percentages of condemnations. Transportation also has its effect on the carcase, particularly when animals are slaughtered without rest immediately on arrival at the abattoir.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT & OFFAL

At the C.W.S. Bacon Factory, condemned meat and offal is disposed of by way of steam digestors and driers, which results in the condemned meat and offal forming a caked mass which is subsequently ground up into bone meal fertiliser.

Condemned meat and offal from the private slaughterhouses is stained with a dye and collected by a contractor and undergoes similar treatment outside the district. Other foods such as canned foodstuffs are disposed of under supervision at the Council's refuse tip.

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

25 slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year, 4 of these being for a probationary period only, the holders having to serve under the supervision of a fully licensed slaughterman for this period before being granted a full licence.

LABORATORY MEAT INSPECTION

It will be noted that in the last Annual Report, mention was made of the fact that the Department's Microscope was obsolete and worn. Quotations were submitted for a replacement, and arising from this, a Watson 'Bactil' Binocular Microscope was obtained. This new instrument has been of immense value and has aided the work in laboratory meat inspection considerably. Messrs. Watsons Technical representative spent a half-day with the members of the department responsible for laboratory work, ensuring that they were fully conversant with the new model.

During the latter half of the year, the Mid & South East Cheshire Branch of the Association of Public Health Inspectors held one of their monthly meetings at Winsford when a member of the department spoke on and demonstrated the laboratory techniques used at Winsford.

Consideration is now being given to the use of the laboratory for the examination of foodstuffs sampled from Market stalls, in view of the fact that as the Market is held on a Saturday, it would not be possible to get the samples into the Public Health Laboratory.

OTHER FOODS

Under the "Unsound Food Provisions" the under-mentioned articles of food were found to be unfit for consumption and were condemned:-

Articles of Food	Weight lbs. ozs.	Cause of condemnation
Tins of Fruits, Vegetables, Salmon, Lobster, Cream, Steak, Soup and Jam.	213 - 10	Blown tins
Cooked Ham	62 - 13	Decomposition
Cooked Meats	26 - 11¾	Decompostition
Pork Shoulder	20 - 4	Decomposition
Beef Shoulder and Flank	524 - 0	Decomposition
Cereals and Biscuits	6 - 5½	Mildewed
Fish	67 - 6	Decomposition
Case of Rabbits	28 - 0	Decomposition
Rice and Sago	14 - 8	Insect infestation
Imported Mutton	212 - 0	Decomposition
Coffee	8	Mouldy
Mustard	4	Mouldy
Potatoes	65 cwts.	Decomposition (Frost Damage)

The County Council Weights and Measures Inspectors took samples of varied articles of food in the Winsford Urban District during 1963. The following samples were not up to standard:-

Sample	Analysis	Remarks
Milk	Sub-standard but genuine. 1.1% deficient in solids-not-fat.	No action.
Milk	Sub-standard but genuine. 5.9% deficient in solids-not-fat.	No action.
Milk	Sub-standard but genuine. 1.1% deficient in solids-not-fat.	No action.
Milk	Sub-standard but genuine. 1.1% deficient in solids-not-fat.	No action.
Milk	Sub-standard but genuine. 2.3% deficient in solids-not-fat.	No action.

SECTION X

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Five Smoke Control Areas became operative during the year, viz. the No.2 (Nun House Farm Estate), the No.4 (Over Hall Estate), the No.5 (Stewarts Estate), the No.6 (Westgate Estate) and the No.7 (Crook Lane Estate). There are now seven operative areas in the district, and full details of these will be found in the adjoining table.

Early in the year an investigation was made into the supply of solid smokeless fuels locally following complaints of difficulties in obtaining supplies. A comprehensive report was made to the Council on this problem.

In this District three fuels are generally available for approved open fires, as fitted in the Council houses on the Grange Estate, viz:

Gas Coke

This is produced by the Gas Board and is in plentiful supply at present.

Warmco

This is the fuel manufactured by the National Coal Board and is being replaced by another product in the near future. It is not expected that the new fuel will be available in appreciable quantities for some time yet.

Coalite

This fuel is in great demand nationally, but some limited additional supplies were diverted into the district.

Although "Rexco", another reactive fuel, is not normally available locally, attempts were made to get supplies allocated to the district.

"Phimax" manufactured by the North Western Gas Board, is also in short supply. It has not yet been possible to get supplies into town.

All Council houses are now fitted with approved grates which are capable of burning certain types of solid smokeless fuel. In the case of the Grange Estate Smoke Control Area the houses are fitted with 16" Sofono Rural Mark II fire with controlled draught (not underfloor) which will burn all the fuels mentioned above.

Since the first houses became occupied on the Grange Estate, the Department has given assistance to tenants having teething troubles in the

change-over to smokeless fuel. Demonstrations have been given to tenants who have had difficulty in burning coke satisfactorily, but on investigation some of these complaints were found to be caused by faulty assembly of grates rather than the type of fuel.

The Ministry has stated that the producers and distributors are setting up a consumer service to show any householder unused to burning gas cokes on open fires how they should be used for the best results, and to investigate any individual difficulties experienced by householders.

In future, enquiries or complaints will be referred to the local Coke Distributors' Association for this service.

Some of the coal merchants delivering fuel are not particularly co-operative and continue to sell coal on these estates. Unfortunately, it is difficult to prevent this practice.

There are also a small number of tenants who continue to burn coal on occasions, and the position may arise in the future when the Council will have to consider the use of statutory action against such people who continually contravene the requirements of the Clean Air Act in Smoke Control Areas.

For the time being, however, if further smoke control orders are made, they will have to be prepared on the assumption that they will need to be based upon the use of smokeless fuels other than solid smokeless fuels.

In this respect investigations are already being made into other suitable methods of heating including the use of district heating on new estates from a central boiler house.

A Clean Air Week took place during the 14th - 19th October, 1963. A static exhibition was held in the Gas Show Rooms in conjunction with the North Western Gas Board. On the Grange Estate a mobile unit demonstrated the use of solid smokeless fuels, and an empty Council house fitted with a grate with underfloor draught was also used for demonstration purposes. At the Palace Cinema a 20 minute colour film on Clean Air was included in the evening performances.

Schools were invited to send children to the Exhibition and to submit entries for a Poster Competition. About 350 school children saw the Exhibition in organised parties, but only seven posters were submitted by one of the schools.

Although individual letters were sent to occupiers on all the Smoke Control Areas the number of people visiting the centres was disappointing.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A modified analysis of insoluble deposits in the deposit gauges has been made in the Department's own Laboratory each month. This analysis provides information on the total insoluble matter deposited, and this again is broken down into tarry matter, ash, and other combustible material. The three deposit gauges are maintained on Woolworth's Stores, at Wharton Vicarage and at the new School on the Grange Estate, and give a general indication of the level of insoluble pollution. The results obtained can be considered generally satisfactory for this type of district.

The Standard Deposit Gauge only measures one aspect of air pollution. In order that a reasonably full picture of air pollution in the district can be obtained it is necessary to measure the amount of smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere. Suitable apparatus is now available to do this and it is recommended that the Council consider purchasing such an instrument.

The instrument could usefully be sited in the Wharton area to cover the industrial and housing development taking place in that area, and would give useful indication of the efficiency of measures being taken to control smoke and disperse sulphur dioxide.

F. SEYMOUR
Medical Officer of Health

T.H. ROGERSON
Chief Public Health Inspector

The following table gives details of progress up to the end of the year

Locality	No.	Acres	Approx. No. of premises when fully developed			Operation of Order
			Houses	Other Premises	No. occupied at 31.12.63.	
Grange Estate	1	112	1,100	4	244	1st January, 1961.
Nun House Farm Estate Crook Lane	2	38	375	10	24	1st April, 1963.
Spring Bank Estate Off High Street	3	8	82	-	30	1st October, 1962.
Over Hall Estate	4	225	2,320	13	Nil	1st September, 1963.
Stewart's Estate Swanlow Lane	5	4	40	-	24	-do-
Westgate Estate Off Delamere Street	6	3	19	-	5	-do-
Crook Lane Estate	7	43	580	1	Nil	-do-

APPENDIX

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council has appointed Messrs. Ward, Ashcroft & Parkman of Liverpool as Consulting Engineers in the preparation of a comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of the district. This scheme provides for the development both industrial and residential arising from the agreements with Manchester and Liverpool for the reception of overspill population as well as for the existing town.

Work is in an advanced stage on the construction of the new sewers and also on the construction of the new sewage disposal works at the Wades Crossing Site, off Bradford Road. These new works will cater for the foul sewage flow from the majority of the urban area.

It is anticipated that the new disposal works will come into use during the summer of 1964 and this will mean that the two old major disposal works situated on the banks of the flashes will go out of use for the treatment of sewage. It will then be possible to fill up the old beds and improve the areas formerly used for sewage treatment.

The three small disposal works at Meadow Bank, Clive and Whitegate continue to function satisfactorily.

The new sewers in the Swanlow South area which are now in use have enabled a number of properties to be connected to the main sewer for the first time which means a continuance of the policy of superseding old unsatisfactory methods.

A scheme is being prepared for pumping sewage from the Littler Lane area up into the main sewer in Delamere Street with the object of doing away with the old unsatisfactory sewage tank which is situated in a field adjacent to Littler Lane.

Nightsoil collection is done, where necessary, by an attachment on the motor gully/cesspool emptier and this same machine is used to provide a service for the emptying of private cesspools and septic tanks within the district.